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occasions brought to witness by David Bradford and Charles

1968, and the balance of the requisitions dated 72nd January, 1968, and 15th February, 1968, for thimbles, small and large, and for brushes, were not issued. The requisition for brushes, frames, full bands, bangles and tire pins was issued on the 24th January and was brought to witness by David L. Brown, a witness, and by the 15th February, 1968, the requisition for thimbles and brushes was not issued. The requisition for thimbles and brushes was applied; the requisition of the 16th February was similarly counter-ordered and endorsed, showing that the requisition had not been fully complied with. (The first requisition was dated 72nd January, 1968.) (The first requisition was dated 72nd January, 1968.)

The further hearing of the matter was adjourned until 10 o'clock on Friday morning, and the account was granted bail as before.

The hearing of the charges in connection with the alleged railway frauds was continued at the Central Criminal Court, Darlinghurst, yesterday, before His Honor Sir James Martin.

Mr. Augustus Wright, Edward Heaton, George R. Bonney, Benjamin W. B. Hume, John J. Wrotter, Charles James Foulson, Edgar Watkins, Henry Perry, and Robert Thompson were charged, along amongst themselves, and with divers other persons named in the indictment, with having conspired to defraud the railways under the Attorney-General's unknown, common, to cheat and defraud the Commissioner for Railways of large sums of money.

Mr. Selwyn, Q.C., Mr. Wren, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Messrs. Darley, C.G., Rogers, and Irving, instructed by Mr. M'Lachlan, appeared for the defence.

Charles Fredrick was examined by Mr. Salmons. He said he was in the employ of Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph and Co., Wright, Houston and Co. he had been in the habit of carrying wood for his firm to the two landed to the Crown wharves, and Wright, Houston, and Co.'s accounts; he remembered a large number of boxes which, according to the markings, were for the use of the latter.

By Mr. Barker: He had sold the lumber to the agents himself; the wood was contract wood; it was taken from the agents' stations to a railway station; thence it was by railway to the Sydney terminus, from where it was carried to the wharves.

by the department to the consignee's warehouse. His firm had no concern with the freight paid by Wright, Heaton, and Co. for the railway authorities.

Dr. Barley, sudden was called by Mr. Solomon. He is the manager of the company of Harrison, Jones, and Davis, and also enumerated a number of baies his firm had received from Newportshire through Wright, Heaton, and Co.; he said that he had no contract with them, but the trainage amounted to 485 1/2 lbs. per ton. Wright, Heaton, and Co. charged commission in addition to that sum; the number of baies was 147, the railway charge from Newport to Sydney on baies over 2400, and on the same quantity of iron ore 2000, the difference for carrying from Newport to Sydney would be 250 1/2 lbs.; the accounts were made up by Wright, and Co. never showed them the railway vouchers.

By Mr. Barley: He was freight clerk for the firm; his usual duty was to send for a contract wood, the contract was made by Wright, and Co. and he was not connected with his firm; the rates showed that it was not connected with the ordinary season; previous season's wood was contract wood.

Mr. Macintosh was examined by Mr. Solomon. He is said to be in the employ of Sandhu and Co.; he summed 75 baies which were declared as 250th. each; this wood was received through the defendants.

Mr. Wilson deposed that he was in the employ of George K. Mott, a well-known wool dealer, and that he had received 229 bales of wool, each of which was declared to be worth \$20.00. He had delivered the accounts to the Crown.

Mr. C. Pepper, in the employ of A. Wilson and Co., deposed that he had shown that his firm had received, through the agency of J. B. Jackson, 29 bales which were declared to be over 200 lbs. each.

Mr. Darley: The documents referring to the wool were given to an officer of the railway department about the year 1886.

Henry Lynde, in the employ of Mort and Co., gave similar evidence, after which documents were handed in relating to wool received through the defendants by Goldsbrough & Co. and Daigley, Blackwood, and Co.

Mr. P. F. J. Jackson, in the employ of Mr. Salmons, in said he he was in the employ of Dixon and Sons, Sydney; his firm received through the defendants a quantity of tobacco in 1886.

It was then tendered to prove that defendants had been paid for carriage in connection with this tobacco.

Mr. Darley objected to this document being received. He maintained that before it could be considered evidence the prosecution must show that the defendants were not the owners of the goods, but that they were merely agents for the purposes of the prosecution, and had, perhaps, been

written by the man Stephenson. None of the defendants might have ever seen it. There was no receipt on it; the money paid in connection with it, and there existed nothing to connect the firm with any of the firm with it. Stephenson maintained that the receipt was not admitted. If it were shut out it would prevent the introduction of all such papers in connection with the alleged tobacco frauds.

His HONOR said he could not tell what evidence was the back of this document, but before these men could be found guilty of conspiracy it would be necessary to connect them with the document. The money fact of signature and the account came from the firm was nothing in itself, but might lead to other matters of a more conclusive nature.

He would not stop the paper at the present stage, but it would be necessary, he thought, if the prosecution desired to succeed, to bring in the witnesses in connection with the account home to the defendants.

Mr. SALOMONSON: We shall do that.

His HONOR: A mere direction to the clerks to send out certain invoices in a certain way would not make out a case of conspiracy against such clerks.

Mr. SALOMONSON: It would leave the principals of the firm open to conspiracy.

His HONOR: The obedience of clerks to do a thing which is wrong in itself will not make those clerks conspirators.

Mr. SALOMONSON: We shall give evidence outside the documents.

Witnesses to Me, Dr. J. J. I received the account small:

The word "and" is in my handwriting; the account has been paid; we got waybills from our own agents, and corresponding notes from Wright, Heaton, and Co.

A number of other accounts of a similar kind were ordered, and were identified by the witness as relating to tobacco received by Dixon and Sons through the defendants.

Anthony T. Hendry, in the employ of Cameron and Co., identified a number of invoices sent to his firm by defendants.

Charles Bider, in the employ of F. L. Barker, identified a number of invoices relating to produce delivered to him by Wright, Heaton, and Co.

William Keef, manager of the station, said that in December, 1938, he was the carrier; at that time he unloaded at the Wellington Railway Station, for Mr. John Keef, it came from the Castlemore River, and was to be forwarded by Wright, Heaton, and Co.; he had forgotten the name of Mr. Keef's station; he took the wool to Wright, Heaton, and Co.'s office at Wellington; he had a rapid

[illegible]

By Mr. Lantry: He was managing a station; for the sale of New South Wales horses; he had been previous to undertaking the management of the station he did not do much work there; he lived at Hinaway, but he travelled about the country dealing in cattle, running stock, and looking for a place to settle down on; he and his friends had ten sections on the Namoi, and he ran his own stock there; he gave information on this subject first to Sergeant Northwester; he thought there were five bunch company with each other at Wellington, but he could not say how many sales of wool there were; he last taken him to Wellington before two or three times; and he knew it

Bonany very well; the difference in the price of wool was the subject of common talk amongst the natives, and it was not until he was made aware by the natives that he was not certain about the difference, but he believed he had stated them correctly. He believed that the wool was carried by its own weight in the bale; he did not know the name of Keop's station, and the number of bales of wool he carried; he said that he had received any money for coming down to the Court, but he said simply on a fact, and he did not know whether he was in the Court, as the same man as he had seen at Wellington; he was told at Wellington that the man he spoke to was Mr. Bonany.

To Mr. Salomons: He believed that the person in Court was Mr. Bonany; he had not seen that gentleman since he had been in the Court.

The Court was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this following day.

The captains of Russian Infantry, says the

Nevce Freya (St. Petersburg), are in turn mounted. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, several Corps d'Armée commanders recognised the great difficulty under which the Infantry captain labours in our day in directing on foot the movements of his company. This disadvantage is now to be obviated by mounting first the captains of the Guard, next those of the 1st Corps d'Armée and eventually the remainder.

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notion can restore confidence in the capacity of Parliament to deal with it at all. The state of affairs was bad enough when the session began many months ago; but instead of getting better it has rapidly become worse, and now the country has been startled by a Ministerial statement which will rank in our political records as one of the most serious ever made in the colony. The simple fact that the deficit, which wrecked two Administrations in less than six months, has actually increased to two millions under the rule of a third Administration, is enough in itself to show that the present Parliament is really incapable of dealing with financial questions. When the Dibbs Government undertook to restore the necessary equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, their proposals for the purpose were practically limited to the issue of Treasury bills. The Robertson Government followed with a scheme for fresh taxation to the extent of £250,000 a year. Both these plans were rejected as unequal to the emergency, and the present Government came into office under a distinct pledge to introduce a financial policy which would at once restore confidence. It cannot be denied that the measures submitted by them, although by no means free from objection, both as to principle and detail, were decidedly comprehensive in character, and had they been loyally dealt with on their merits, instead of being fought over from day to day as purely party questions, the financial problem might have been fairly solved. Instead of this, however, the House should have contented itself in face of the gloomy prospects hanging over the country, in protesting debates and unseemly trials of strength between the two parties, the result being that nothing whatever has been done towards the adjustment of the finances beyond the introduction of a scheme which is not only inadequate in point of revenue, but is utterly objectionable in point of policy, while at the same time three-fourths of a million have been added to the deficit.

In face of these facts, it is absurd to suppose that any practical good can be obtained by prolonging the session. If the financial situation is bad, the session in many respects is still worse; for while one is a public misfortune which might be retrieved by a sound administration of affairs, the other is simply an exhibition of political incapacity and misconduct which discredits the whole colony. Whatever may be said on behalf of the Government so far as recent scenes of disorder are concerned, it still remains the fact that Ministers are responsible for the orderly conduct of business; and if they find that the tactics resorted to by the Opposition render it impossible to transact public business, their course is to prorogue Parliament at once, and throw the responsibility on their opponents. Had that course been adopted at an earlier stage, not only would much valuable time have been saved, but Parliament itself would have been rescued from the grasp of men who have shown themselves to be little better than mere anarchists in politics. There are moments in the history of all Governments when the governing capacity in them is put to a crucial test, and such a moment has arrived now in the case of the present Administration. The position does not call for an extreme remedy in the shape of an immediate dissolution; but it certainly does call for an immediate prorogation, simply because it is the only alternative to a series of fruitless discussions, varied probably by other such scenes as those of yesterday. If anything could have aroused the House to a sense of its responsibilities at the present time, it would have been such a statement as that made by the Treasurer with respect to the finances; but instead of a sober and intelligent discussion of the subject, a whole sitting was thrown away in an exchange of shameful recriminations, in the midst of which the state of the finances appeared to be altogether forgotten.

The difficulties of the situation are greatly aggravated by the fact that the Legislative Council has unfortunately shown itself as obstructive in one way as the Opposition in the Assembly has shown itself in another. The combination of these hostile forces, although certainly not owing to any sympathy between them, has virtually—for the time being, at any rate—disposed of the Ministerial policy. Nothing can be gained by sending the Income Tax Bill to the Council, because the land and income taxes must be taken together. Nor on the other hand can anything be gained by proceeding with any other business in the present session of the Assembly. It is in such a demoralized condition that there is no prospect of any business being done that can possibly be defeated, and the country is sick of the scandalous scenes that have followed every attempt to force business through the House. But since the necessity for adjusting the finances has become more pressing than ever, the prorogation should be followed by as short a recess as possible, during which Ministers should recast their schemes of taxation. There is no reason to doubt that their proposals for taxing land and income have met with public support to such an extent as would fully justify them in reintroducing the bills; and, if advantage should be taken of the opportunity for a revision of details, with a view to the removal of objections that have been urged in these columns and elsewhere, the measures might be brought forward in a shape which would ensure their ultimate acceptance. Even then, however, additional sources of revenue would still have to be provided; and in that view of the matter, there could be no less objectionable than excise duties on beer, wine, and sugar, which would yield a substantial revenue without hampering any local industry. Nor could there be any serious objection to a slight increase of the duties on spirits, as well as on tea, coffee, cocoa, and chocolate, which would be found equally productive to the revenue. Taxation of this kind is avoided by all Governments on the score of its unpopularity; but the present is no time to hunt about for popular taxation. The Treasurer has dwelt with great force on the fact that all our main sources of revenue have fallen off during the year; the Customs and the railway receipts, as well as the land sales, having seriously decreased in consequence of the general depression of trade. It may be all very well to talk of our having "turned the corner" at last, and to speak of the immediate future in encouraging terms; but practical financiers do not rely on hopeful prospects as a means of raising revenue, or of extinguishing a de-

ficit. The determined opposition shown by the Legislative Council to the Land Tax indicates a necessity for further resort to the Customs, or unless some such proposals as those we have referred to should be embodied in the new policy, its success in the next session will be more than doubtful. Not less essential will be the adoption of a practical scheme of retrenchment, and the introduction of a measure for establishing local government throughout the interior. Such a measure, indeed, should stand in the forefront of the Government policy, for without it no scheme of taxation that can be devised will avail to place the finances in a permanently sound condition.

Although the attempt to establish a reciprocity treaty between Victoria and Tasmania failed, negotiations for a somewhat similar treaty between Victoria and Queensland are afoot. It is desirable that the people of this colony should understand the situation, and appreciate the influences at work, as well as the difficulties in the way, because, though they are not direct parties to the transaction, they are interested in the result. All such treaties tend to constitute the beginning of a federal tariff. When they are made and at work, the vested interests begin to grow up, and all that is left to the outside colonies is to come in or to stand out. When Sir GILBERT GREY thought he had succeeded with his Tasmanian treaty, he stated distinctly that it was the beginning of the end that a federal tariff such as Victoria would approve was not at present possible as the result of a federal conference, and that a more practicable plan was to begin with one colony, and gradually extend the operation of the principles thus recognised. He would have succeeded with the Tasmanian treaty if it had not been that the agriculturists in Victoria had been taught the lesson of protection so well that they could not manage to unlearn it when they were told to do so. Better fortune may possibly attend the negotiations with Queensland.

These negotiations are not exactly on the same footing as were those with Tasmania, and it is important that we should recognise the difference. The two colonies on the opposite sides of Bass's Straits produce very similar commodities. Everything that Tasmania can produce, Victoria can produce; but Tasmania cannot at present manufacture everything that Victoria can manufacture. Queensland, however, is a semi-tropical country, and not only produces sugar, but produces more than it wants, and would much like to have a protected market in a neighbouring colony. This protected market Victoria can offer, and in that fact lies the basis of a reciprocity treaty. Victoria is not a producer of sugar, but is a manufacturer, and it was the recent stoppage of the sugar refinery because the trade could be more economically carried on in Sydney that brought the sugar question prominently to the front. Could not a bargain on the basis of sugar be made the nucleus of a treaty that should have a wider range? That is a question about which the two Premiers have been thinking and corresponding, and both of them are more inclined to come to an agreement because they would gladly catch at an opportunity of putting the screw on New South Wales, and so forcing it into the Federal Council.

The whole question has been under the consideration of the Melbourne Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers, and though the former chamber is rather inclined to free trade and the latter is strongly protectionist, they have agreed to recommend the same policy. That policy is that the duty on sugar should be doubled, or raised from £3 to £3 a ton, but that Queensland sugar, and Queensland sugar alone, should be admitted at the existing duty. This would give the Queensland sugar-growers a protection in Victoria to the extent of £3 a ton. That would suit the growers, and would give them an advantage over the growers of the Clarence River, who would, of course, be shut out from that market. But though it would suit the sugar-growers, it would not suit the sugar-refiners. Queensland possesses the manufacturing industry as well as the agricultural industry, and Victoria, though it does not grow sugar, wants to revive its refining industry. The interests of the two colonies, therefore, are not absolutely identical.

Then comes the question, What is Victoria to receive in return for giving Queensland the first run of its sugar market? It is to receive a protected market for nearly all its agricultural produce; its bran, pollard, butter, bacon, biscuits, cheese, flour, hops, hay, chaff, hams, jams, preserves, oats, oatmeal, onions, potatoes, wine, and wheat are to go into Queensland free, while the same sort of produce from any other country or colony are to be charged ten shillings a ton. This would suit the agricultural party in Victoria, and would reconcile them to a revival of the Tasmanian treaty. Their complaint was that they were already over-producing, and that they did not want prices to be further knocked down by having the market flooded by Tasmanian produce. But if a new outlet were found for them in Queensland, this objection would be considerably modified; and the outlet is the more needed because the ad valorem duties recently imposed in New South Wales have in some respects narrowed the Victorian market in this colony.

But though the proposed arrangement would suit the Victorian agriculturists, it offers nothing to the Victorian manufacturers. Some of the articles referred to are indeed in one sense manufactures, but they are country and not city manufactures; and the proposed treaty will do nothing for the makers of tweeds, boots, agricultural implements, carriages, and ironwork of all sorts. All the comfort that the manufacturing party can get out of the proposed treaty is that it recognises the principle of protected markets, out of which recognition they may hope for something good for them hereafter. The reason why it is not proposed to secure the Queensland market for Victorian manufactures is that Sir SAMUEL GREY has pretty plainly intimated that he is not prepared for any such arrangement; he has his own manufacturers whom he has to consider. He is by no means an ardent freetrader, and has just raised the ad valorem duties from five to seven and a-half per cent. as the easiest way of getting fresh revenue. He does not in any way resent Victorian protectionism, and shows no desire to fight for free trade as the basis of a federal tariff; but as a Premier he has his local politics to consider, and is by no means disposed to

sacrifice the prospects of Queensland manufacturing industry. At the same time the proposed treaty would to a certain extent sacrifice the Queensland agriculturists; but then the ordinary farmers in that colony are not at present very strong party. Tropical agriculture takes the lead; there is more capital invested in sugar-growing than there is in wheat, hay, hams, jams, and cheese all put together. Sir SAMUEL GREY has been very hard upon the sugar-planters, even to the point of making some of them agitate for separation, and it would be a stroke of policy if he could conciliate them by giving them what they so urgently want—a better price for their sugar; and it would pay to sacrifice the small settlers who produce ordinary farm produce. It will be seen, therefore, that there are in each colony strong forces at work favourable to a treaty on the basis suggested; and although all interests would not be conserved, and some would even be threatened, powerful interests would be satisfied. Mr. GREY was right in saying that there were difficulties in the way, but he was not without justification in expressing the hope that success would be achieved. In every protectionist scheme somebody has to be sacrificed, but if the victims will bear it, or can be compelled to bear it, the result may fairly be called a protectionist success.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The sitting of the Legislative Assembly which commenced at half-past four on Wednesday afternoon was continued until a few minutes before six yesterday, the proceedings having been prolonged by the late arrival of Sir Henry Parkes, who had been detained by the committee of the House of Representatives for Morphet, the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and to the temporary withdrawal from the House of the leader of the Opposition, Sir Henry Parkes. The discussion of the sugar question, which was continued from the previous day, was resumed at half-past four yesterday morning during the debate on the Committee of Supply, Sir Henry Parkes, who had been absent from the House since the previous day, returned at half-past four, and immediately resumed his seat. He was the first member to rise and speak, and he did so in a most able and comprehensive manner. He pointed out the difficulties of the situation, and the necessity for a sound financial policy. He then turned to the sugar question, and pointed out the advantages of a reciprocity treaty with Queensland. He concluded by saying that he was confident that the House would support the Government in their efforts to secure a permanent and sound financial condition for the colony.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Bill for the amendment of the Land Tax Act, 1885. Sir Henry Parkes moved the amendment of the Bill, and he did so in a most able and comprehensive manner. He pointed out the difficulties of the situation, and the necessity for a sound financial policy. He then turned to the sugar question, and pointed out the advantages of a reciprocity treaty with Queensland. He concluded by saying that he was confident that the House would support the Government in their efforts to secure a permanent and sound financial condition for the colony.

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was worded as follows:—"To Laurence Joseph Hurst, Esquire, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, I do hereby certify that the Bill for the amendment of the Land Tax Act, 1885, has been passed by the House of Representatives for Morphet, the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and to the temporary withdrawal from the House of the leader of the Opposition, Sir Henry Parkes. The discussion of the sugar question, which was continued from the previous day, was resumed at half-past four yesterday morning during the debate on the Committee of Supply, Sir Henry Parkes, who had been absent from the House since the previous day, returned at half-past four, and immediately resumed his seat. He was the first member to rise and speak, and he did so in a most able and comprehensive manner. He pointed out the difficulties of the situation, and the necessity for a sound financial policy. He then turned to the sugar question, and pointed out the advantages of a reciprocity treaty with Queensland. He concluded by saying that he was confident that the House would support the Government in their efforts to secure a permanent and sound financial condition for the colony."

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Horton, and Co.'s branch at Wallington. The case will be further proceeded with to-day. In the Insolvency Court yesterday, Mr. Fisher, who appeared on behalf of the A. J. S. Bank to oppose the issue of a certificate under the order of the Act to a J. D. Little, an affidavit in which it was alleged that Mr. G. M. Dunn, solicitor, had added his name to the affidavit, which the Act requires shall be signed by a majority of the creditors. After the document had been filed in the Court, Mr. Fisher Manning, who appeared in support of the application, said Mr. Dunn had signed the document by mistake, having first asked the Chief Clerk what course he should take. His Honor the Commissioner said Mr. Dunn, as a solicitor, ought to have known what he was doing, and he must make his explanation upon affidavit, so that the parties who felt themselves aggrieved might take any course they chose. He said that in his opinion it was an indubitable error to alter a document which was in the custody of the Court.

At the Metropolitan Court of Quarter Sessions held at Darlinghurst yesterday, the list of charges was cleared by the Hon. Judge Murray and juries of twelve. Frederick Willis, found guilty on the plea of not guilty, of having stolen a quantity of jewellery, valued at £200, from the possession of Edward Maxted, of the 20th May last, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Mary Ann Cough, found guilty, of having stolen a quantity of jewellery, valued at £200, from the possession of Edward Maxted, of the 20th May last, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Mary Ann Cough, found guilty, of having stolen a quantity of jewellery, valued at £200, from the possession of Edward Maxted, of the 20th May last, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Mary Ann Cough, found guilty, of having stolen a quantity of jewellery, valued at £200, from the possession of Edward Maxted, of the 20th May last, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

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He deplored the circumstance that many of the mechanics of New South Wales are condemned to enforced idleness, while the workmen in other countries are kept busy and comfortable by the money raised in the colony. In moving "That an all-round system of protection is necessary in New South Wales to prevent the people here from having to compete with the cheap labour of the world," Mr. T. Rose (president of the National Protection Association of New South Wales) contended that free trade between country and country cannot be a sound policy, and a universal system of protection is established. The circulation of the German labourer working 10 hours a day and the Australian labourer working 8 hours a day means that the German can produce articles cheaper by 25 per cent. The result of free trade with Germany, the speaker said, must be either that Australian labour will be driven out of the market or it will have to come down to the German level to meet the competition. He contended that the foundation of the right of a country to manufacture its requirements, and reap a direct benefit from labour-saving machinery by reducing the hours of labour. The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. Wright, and was supported by Mr. T. M. Rose. Mr. William Webster moved an amendment—"That free trade is the best policy for this colony." He stated that protection is like a solemn plan, that, if carefully guarded its tendency for a time is to prosper, but that it will ultimately come to naught. He affirmed that the existing depression in trade is not to be attributed to the effects of a free trade policy, but to the mismanagement of the governing bodies. The amendment was seconded by Mr. George Wallah, U.S., being put to the meeting, the amendment was negatived by 60 votes to 42. The resolution was carried.

On Wednesday next the annual meeting of the rescue workers of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. W. Taylor, of N. B. Downing, and others. The report and balance sheet will be read, and a committee of management elected. The control of the movement, and the relief of the work has assumed very large proportions, having grown from very small beginnings. The weekly expenses of the movement are over £50, and would be much larger but for the continued generosity of the tradespeople, who give liberal donations in kind. There is a debt of about £500 on the whole movement, and a special effort is being made to clear off this liability before the change of management.

A most successful entertainment for the blind took place at St. Peter's, Macquarie-street, on Wednesday evening. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Greenfield, I.A., and Mr. Wallington, arrived after the substantial part of the treat had been disposed of. His Excellency, in reply to an address which had been presented to him by the committee, made some very appropriate allusions to the position of the blind, and the efforts of the St. Vincent de Paul Society to relieve them. He then turned to the music, and the singing of hymns, which were very well rendered by the choir. The entertainment was a most successful one, and the proceeds were used for the relief of the blind.

The following is a return of the births, marriages, and deaths registered at Parramatta during the quarter ending 30th September last:—Births, 253; marriages, 39; deaths, 174. Of these 174 births, 18 marriages, and 92 deaths, were from the portion of the electoral area of Central Cumberland within the district of Parramatta, and the Parramatta deaths included 30 from the Government Asylum for Infants and Deaf-mutes, in George-street, 10 from the Macquarie-street Asylum, and 12 from the Hospital for Insane.

At about 1.30 p.m. yesterday a man named Edward James, a white-headed old fellow, Darling-street, Parramatta, found what appeared to be a brown paper parcel lying on the footpath. On examining it he found it contained a very young, fat, and healthy baby. He immediately communicated with the police, who sent the body to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, where it was examined by Dr. McLeod. The City Coroner was apprised of the occurrence, and an inquest will probably be held to-day. A little girl stated that earlier in the day she had seen a similar parcel lying in a paddock near the spot on the road where it was subsequently found.

A man named John G. Oliver was yesterday morning found dead in his bed at the address 457, Kent-street. The body was removed by the undertaker, Mr. Hargreaves, and a doctor named William Soudier at about 11 a.m. The body was removed by the police to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, where the police surgeon examined it, and found several abrasions and a large blister on the right leg. Constable Rose, in searching the room, discovered a bottle of laudanum, and a small quantity of the drug. The body was removed to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, where it was examined by Dr. McLeod. The City Coroner was apprised of the occurrence, and an inquest will probably be held to-day. A little girl stated that earlier in the day she had seen a similar parcel lying in a paddock near the spot on the road where it was subsequently found.

Messrs. MATHER and PAPER, who have been carrying on an extensive trade through England and America on the same line as Messrs. Mather and Paper, have just received a large quantity of goods from their first address in the Parramatta Town Hall next Sunday afternoon, in connection with the Parramatta Gospel Temperance Mission.

THE MAXIMS of the newspapers of New South Wales are conveyed to the members of the Legislative Assembly, and also to the members of the Council, by the following resolution:—"That the members of the Legislative Assembly, and also the members of the Council, be and they are hereby directed to consider the necessity of blocking the roads with the bodies of the dead."

The following is the order of musical services at St. Andrew's Cathedral this afternoon:—Magnificat (Wesley), in F; Nunc Dimittis (Wesley), in F; Anthem, "Out of the Deep" (Mozart).

The following is the report of the Benevolent Asylum for the week ending October 6, 1886:—Admitted, 7 women, 12 children; births, 6; deaths, 1; discharged, 7 women, 12 children; remaining in the house, 108 women, 143 children; total, 251. The following is the report of the Benevolent Asylum for the week ending October 6, 1886:—Admitted, 7 women, 12 children; births, 6; deaths, 1; discharged, 7 women, 12 children; remaining in the house, 108 women, 143 children; total, 251.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A New Zealand Government loan of £1,507,800, at 4 per cent., is announced. Tenders will be opened on the 14th instant. The minimum has been fixed at 97.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Tenders are invited for a New Zealand Government loan of £1,500,000 at 4 per cent. per annum. Tenders are to be opened on the 14th instant.

SOUTH COAST and WEST CANNON

OPERATIVE COMPANY
will sell by auction
at the
Corporation Store,
THIS DAY,
at 11 a.m.,
and calves.
In lots to suit purchasers.
E WELLS will sell by auction, at the N.Y.
RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S WHARF, TEN
CLOCK,
one half, one and a half, and male.
PIGS, CALVES, LAMBS, COWS, &c.

Corporation Yards.

—

MR WELLS will sell by auction, at the Corpora-
tion Market Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
cattle, lambs, cows, &c.

—

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

—

and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, 791,
West-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock
horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens, carcase pork, &c.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, honey, lard,

At a quarter past 2 o'clock,
a quantity of poultry, including ducks, geese, turkeys,
wrens, pigeons, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
a tailow, wool, sheepskins, &c.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

ARTHUR PROCTER will sell by auction, **THIS**
Newbury Market, at 2 o'clock, Wed.
At Dorling Harbour, at 8 o'clock, Wed.
19 & 20 o'clock, lime, laurens, maize, potatoes,
at his Mart, 215 and 217, George-street,
at 12 o'clock.

At a quarter past 2 o'clock,
a quantity of poultry, including ducks, geese, turkeys,
wrens, pigeons, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
a tailow, wool, sheepskins, &c.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

ARTHUR PROCTER will sell by auction, **THIS**
Newbury Market, at 2 o'clock, Wed.
At Daring Harbour, at 8 o'clock, Wed.
At 9 o'clock, lime, laurens, maize, potatoes,
at his Mart, 215 and 217, George-street,
at 12 o'clock.

and prime turkeys, geese, fowls,
 At 4 o'clock,
 and hog butter, bacon, hams
 and new-laid ducks and hen eggs
 of, harts, hides, wax, candles.
 RDSON and NIXON will sell, at Newton
 Station, daily, at 3, wood, posts, rails, &c.
 RDSON and NIXON will sell, at Dunbar
 harbour, daily, at 3, wood, posts, rails, &c.
 RDSON and NIXON will sell, this morning,
 at 11 o'clock, at 11, hay, corn, clover, straw, pumpkins, &c.
 DAY, FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock there

AND MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL
JEWELLERS, GRAYED, GENTLEMEN,
SPECULATORS, &c.

Meurs, C. MOORE and CO.
have received instructions from the
TRUSTEES
in the Assigned Estate of
WILLIAM MOORE,
of
Maidland,
to sell every line of their
ROBE, VARIED, and EXTENSIVE STOCK,
OF FINEST QUALITY, AND THE MOST
FASHIONABLE, AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.

MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their
123, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th
at 11 o'clock sharp, and continuing all day, until
at for lunch,
clock above.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DELLERS, PARCY GOODS WAREHOUSE,
GENTLEMEN FURNISHING, LOVERS OF
FINE ARTS, &c.
THE MOST ORIGINAL AND BEST ASSORTED
ASSORTMENT
OF
MAGNIFICENT MARBLE CLOCKS,
 comprising
some of the CHOICEST DESIGNS
 ever submitted to
PUBLIC COMPETITION.

BLACK MARBLE CLOCKS,
surmounted with
BRONZE FIGURES AND STATUETTES.
—
RED, GREY, and POMPEIAN MARBLE CLOCKS,
with Gong and Bell Strikers.
—
Consigned Direct from one of the
MOST NOTED MANUFACTURERS
of Paris.
—
Just Landed ex s.s. Australia.
—
MOORE and CO. have been instructed by the

structures to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock sharp, on
 MONDAY next, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
 the Choicest collection of MARBLE CLOCKS
 ever consigned to this market.
 ALL WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
 ON VIEW
 MORROW, SATURDAY, and DAY OF SALE,
 MONDAY, 11th instant,
 at 11 o'clock sharp.
 CHAS. MOORE and CO.,
 Auctioneers,
 112, FINE-STREET.

CLAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND
DEALERS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE.

To close up
BALANCES OF CONSIGNMENTS.

GENERAL DRAPERY AND CLOTHING
FINISHING AND MANCHESTER GOODS
SILK, MERCERY, UNDERCLOTHING
HATS, LACES, DRESS GOODS,
&c., &c.

ETT and ALFORD will sell by auction, at four
o'clock, 14, Harrack-street, next TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
an assortment of balances of shipments from *early*
assignments.

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

Particulars Monday's Herald.

SATURDAY, 9th inst. at 10 o'clock.

Intestate Estate of WILLIAM G. BOYLE.

GOODWILL, LEASE, AND FURNITURE OF
BOARDING-HOUSE,

comprising—
Jars, Ornaments, Tablets
Jars, Cutlery, Glassware
Medallions and Buttons, Chests Drawers
Trunks and Ware, Toilet Tables and Glass
Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

—

CRANE, Jm., has received instructions from
the executor of the late Estate to sell by auction, at 12
o'clock, at Bathurst street,
bore.

Terms, cash.

No reserve.

At the North Shore Auction Rooms,
Walker-street.
K-IN-TRADE OF A FURNITURE DEALER,
also the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
in an Assigned Estate.

LARKE and CO. have been favoured with
the Assignment of Messrs. Mackenzie and Taylor's
DAY, October 14th, at 1 o'clock
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

There will be upwards of 200 lots, including new and
furniture, manufacturers' and upholsterers' stock,
and a large quantity of household effects.

[illegible]

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
on the Premises 77, Market-street,
near Castleborough-street,
IN-TRADE and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
of a first-class Restaurant,
comprising
best, quite new, **Straw Seals and Weights**
Glasses and Plateware
and **Dining and Round Tables**
Chairs, Cutlery, and Glassware
Cedar Chiffonier
Armchairs, large Globes
and a choice of **Wine and Soda**

P. LISTER will sell by auction, on the above terms, at 11 o'clock, on **THIS DAY**, at 11 o'clock.

NOTES.

P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his house, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY**, Friday, at 11 o'clock, all the unassorted clothing purchased with Mr. J. Davy, George-street, Bay-moor, consisting of dress coats, frock coats, waistcoats, trousers, &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 5 o'clock sharp.
Rings, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Alberts,
Necklets, Brooches, Earrings, &c.
MISER will sell by auction, at his Room
 situate, **THIS DAY, at 6 o'clock sharp,** the usual
 goods pawned with him, as herein, as above.
UNDER DISTRANT FOR KEET.
W ALLAN will sell by auction under distress
 on the premises, No. 48, H.-terrace, Dundee,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
 household furniture and effects.
 Office, 143, King-street. Terms, cash.

ROW, Dutch Farm, Hyde Station, and
 Terms. Free tickets. H. and W.
 TH SALE, TO-MORROW. Free tickets.
 Loutham, Richardson and Wrentham.
 INUTS from the Station, Carington Park,
 ells, SALE TO-MORROW. Watkin and Watkins.
 chance to make money.—Fowell's Patent
 uth, To-morrow. Watkin and Watkins and.

AUCTION SALES.

THE NEW AUCTION MART, No. 100, PITT-STREET.

THIS DAY, OCTOBER 8, at 11 a.m.

EXTRAORDINARY GRAND DISPLAY

AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT

ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION

OF PACKAGES

JAPANESE ART PRODUCTIONS,

Clocks, Enameled

Magnificent Brasses

Engraved Silver

Carved Ivory

Jade Carvings

Chinese Screens

Faint Lacquered Goods

Etc. Etc.

Just landed on October 8, from Hongkong.

This extensive and splendid shipment

VERY INTERESTING VALUE CURIO AND ART OBJECTS

OF UNQUALIFIED GRANDEUR,

and embraces lines

MOST CORTLY CHARACTER,

OCEANIC HOUSE OF

KAWAMATA AND CO. OF KOBE.

The sale includes—

Japanese Vases

Jade Carvings

Engraved Silver

Carved Ivory

Jade Carvings

Chinese Screens

Faint Lacquered Goods

Etc. Etc.

Magnificent Carved Ivory, &c.

Jade Carvings, Engraved Silver, &c.

Carved Ivory, Jade Carvings, &c.

Chinese Screens, Faint Lacquered Goods, &c.

Etc. Etc.

Magnificent Carved Ivory, &c.

Jade Carvings, Engraved Silver, &c.

Carved Ivory, Jade Carvings, &c.

Chinese Screens, Faint Lacquered Goods, &c.

Etc. Etc.

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Jade Carvings, Engraved Silver, &c.

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Jade Carvings, Engraved Silver, &c.

Carved Ivory, Jade Carvings, &c.

Chinese Screens, Faint Lacquered Goods, &c.

Etc. Etc.

THIS DAY, OCTOBER 8.

To Fancy Repositaries, Stationers, Private Buyers,

and Others.

ATTRACTIVE

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,

AND GRAND DISPLAY.

OF PACKAGES

JAPANESE ART PRODUCTIONS,

Clocks, Enameled

Magnificent Brasses

Engraved Silver

Carved Ivory

Jade Carvings

Chinese Screens

Faint Lacquered Goods

Etc. Etc.

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Carved Ivory, Jade Carvings, &c.

Chinese Screens, Faint Lacquered Goods, &c.

Etc. Etc.

KINGCLIFFE-ROAD.

THIS DAY, OCTOBER 8, at 11 o'clock.

at EVELINGTON, KINGCLIFFE-ROAD, nearly opposite

QUEEN-STREET, WOOLLAHRA.

ATTRACTIVE

UNRESERVED SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-

HOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS—

POWERFUL AMERICAN ORGAN, Davenport

Elegant Pier Glasses, Marble Clocks, Lustrous

Waltz Tables, Pianos and Irons, Wool Mats

Hill Table and Chair, Dining Table

Washstand, Bedstead, and other Furniture

Tubular and other Bedsteads, Kapok Mattresses

Japanned Bedstead, Toilet Table, and other

Glassware, China, and other Household Goods

M.B. WASHSTANDS and Ware, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils

Timber and Sundries.

ALEX. MOORE and CO. are instructed by George

K. Moore, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence,

KINGCLIFFE-ROAD, the whole of his valuable furniture, &c.

UNDER DISTRAINT FOR RENT.

WILLIAMS v. EDMONDSON.

A VIDER has received instructions from the plaintiff

to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 22, Bridge-street, where

the goods are removed, the contents of the above by auction, at

11 o'clock, a splendid lot of HOUSE GOODS, consisting of German

piano, accordion, drawing-room suite, of 8 pieces, in

silk, chaise de drawers, cabinet, sewing machine,

carpet, oilcloths, looking-glasses, pier-glass, wash-

stand, chairs, carpets, &c. &c. &c.

Sale at 11 a.m. No reserve.

THIS DAY, OCTOBER 8, at 11 a.m.

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF A. BRATT,

Concreeper, 20, Bridge-street.

The whole of the

STOCK-IN-TRADE, LAGER, GAS STOVE,

E. P. WARE,

comprising

CONFECTIONERY, Lollies, Nougats, Pastry, Dishes

GLASSWARE, Jambars, Wines, &c. Crockery, E. P. Ware

Engraved Silver, Pianos, Washers, Coffee Irons, Sewing

Machine, Kerosene, Hot Water Urn, Milk Jug.

Also

MARBLE TABLES, AUSTRIAN CHAIRS, Glass Show Cases

Counters, Japanese Screens, Oilcloth, Patent Lin., &c.

B. R. HARRIS and CO. have received instructions

from Augustus Morris, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises,

106, King-street, the

WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 3.30.

In the Rooms, 100, Pitt-street.

TREE FERNS

STAGHORNS

BIRDS' NEST FERNS

ROCK LILIES.

HUGH DUFF has received instructions to sell by

public auction, in the Rooms, 100, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,

Friday, at 3.30.

The following assortment of ferns

FREE TRAIN TO-MORROW

TICKETS AND LITHOS.

TO PENNANT HILLS.

AT MILLIS AND PILL'S.

TO-MORROW.

CARRINGTON PARK,

HURSTVILLE.

BY WATER, via the

TO-MORROW.

ON THE ESTATE.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY

is right at the

RAILWAY STATION.

Places of Business and Handicrafts are going up on

every day.

The time is early.

Long before half the time for payment expires,

this land must be sold

AT THE PRICE

at which it will be sold

TO-MORROW.

BUYING LAND

RIGHT AT THE RAILWAY STATION,

HURSTVILLE.

at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WILL SOON BE A FACT OF THE PART.

Therefore, do not miss this sale on any account.

Take notice from the Hurstville and Newtown

Inquire what land at Hurstville was worth 10 years ago,

and what it is selling at now.

This will certainly be repeated on the Hurstville Line.

All the streets there are 60 feet wide,

the land is nearly 80 feet above sea level,

and the climate is most healthy.

ON THE GROUND.

ON THE GROUND.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9.

THE SECOND SUBDIVISION

OF THE

SUTHERLAND TOWNSHIP.

SUTHERLAND TOWNSHIP.

THE ONLY FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT SUTHERLAND.

On the

right-hand

side

of the

line

from

Sydney

(opposite

the

subdivision

along

the

NATIONAL PARK.

175 BUSINESSES

AND

175 BUSINESSES

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175 BUSINESSES

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175 BUSINESSES

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175 BUSINESSES

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175 BUSINESSES

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175 BUSINESSES

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175 BUSINESSES

ROOM KITCHENMAN

1, smart **KITCHENMAN**, Gilchrist,
 Dining Rooms, 15, Pitt-st.
 1, a **DIVER**, Apple between the house of
 and 11, W. B. Hall's, Hamilton-street.
 1, competent **House and Garden MAINT.**
 es. After 10, Wimmer, 76, Darlinghurst-st.
 1, smart respectable Girl, as **WAITRESS**
 is Adela de Restaurant, 24, King-street.
 1, good **WASHERS**, constant work. **Ball's**
 Laundry, 41, Lower George-street.

D. Pantheon and West. Apply at Paris,
next to Sullivan's. *Misses*.
D. a GIRL, to mind baby, sleep at home.
74. Walman-street. *Misses*.
D. a respectable girl in General SERVANT
family. Apply next to St. 10. Green-lane, W.P.
D. smart young WOMAN, good writer, for
writing. Maclear's Lane, 112. Victoria-st.
D. young GIRL, to wait in housework, etc.

1. **General SERVANT**, three in family,
 24, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street.
 2. A respectable useful **GIRL**, about 17,
 1, Grocer, Fleet-street, Fleet Lodge.
 3. **Thorman**, others, useful, Hotels and
 Boys and W. P., stations, farms, 31, Market-
 4. good **General S.**, **SERVANT**, no wife
 5. Apply early, 104, George-st., Haymarket.
 6. A good **General SERVANT**, (see A. M.)

1. Hilda, 27, Hargrave street, Paddington	CRAN
2. M. Munn, restaurant WAITER, at the corner, 232, George street	EVAN
3. D. A. respectable WAITRESS, Cook & Restaurant, 232, George street	GIBBS
4. D. Housemaid, confidante, also for the servants, also 232, George street	HOSK
5. D. A. respectable young Girl, at General's and her home, 232, George street	JONES
6. D. A. respectable young Girl, at General's and her home, 232, George street	KEENE
7. D. A. respectable young Girl, at General's and her home, 232, George street	MORRIS

<p> D. MINERS, for coal. Miners used to be having good wages. I thought I'd be D. an experienced KITCHENMAN, and I did. Between 10 and 11.30, customers at D. respectable BARMAN, must have paid six. English Castle Hotel, Pin-street. I am absolutely an HOTSEMAID, not hand washing. New England Hotel, Green- street, St. Vincent-street, Warrington. </p>	<p> MK SHAR Rum PLED the SPAT Hull TATT for WATS </p>
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D. young, LADY, to take charge of 1901 Hinter Hotel, George street West.	WIFE
D. a young MAN, at General SERVAT eight Arms Hotel, Bank street, Chophina.	STREET
D. young GIRL, about 16, to raised suspense. 95, Eugene street, North-east.	Home Hen Cath Svint
D. a respectable General Sergeant, 1899 to kitchen, at a house, street, New York.	CAMP
D. smart respectable Hor. a. L. M. PORTER house, a. 20, Gloucester street, 1899.	leyan Cam

A. FIREMAN, for a wreath mill. Am. Wash. and Cal. Engineers' Soc. Hatched.	SPY GARD
B. a good suited GIRL, about 18. No. 3. Canton, Chicago. (Circus Point-er.)	CONF A. rev gen
C. an old BOY, about 11. W. P. Timmer. about 4, 50, Chicago.	John Hill.
D. smart BOYS. Dalm and Oeriel, ill. Hatched.	ROGA Mar of 6 Mole
E. a young GIRL, for housework. No.	

[illegible][illegible]

D, in <u>House of Pontefract</u> , <u>Sheriffs</u> , <u>Fun of</u>	HILL- Jail
Mrs. Vincent's <u>Regency Office</u> , <u>Dr. Crump</u>	19 Jan
D, <u>working Housekeeper</u> , <u>Clarence Rose</u> <u>and</u> , <u>Walter</u> , <u>Cous. Randolph</u> , <u>M. Hunter</u>	HILL- of Jo Glebe
D, <u>young girl</u> , <u>to assist in housew.</u>	Home
home, <u>Apply 35</u> , <u>to house-trail</u> , <u>Moore</u> <u>port.</u>	NICKL
D, <u>two</u> , <u>only</u> , <u>solar</u> , <u>M. N.</u> , <u>to drive home</u> <u>to</u> , <u>to 74</u> , <u>M. Robinson</u> , <u>London</u> <u>to</u>	44th home,
D, <u>girl</u> , <u>about 14</u> , <u>to</u> , <u>only</u> , <u>only</u> , <u>only</u> <u>home</u> , <u>69</u> , <u>Pitt-st.</u> , <u>Edin.</u> <u>to</u>	RHOOP

D. a RUNNER. Apply 8 a.m. to Princes street.	THOMAS
D. good General SERVANT, references Mrs. Kelly, Auckland; Mr. Johnston, Wanganui.	THOMAS
D. tidy respectable GIRL at once. I knows.	WATSON
D. a servant by E. 12 to 4 years. Apply Mr. Hall, 21, Elizabeth street, Hyde 124, 2412.	WATSON
D. a good COOK. Apply to Mrs. J. & E. HARRISON, 10, Victoria street, and Prince.	WATSON
	FRASER

D. BOYS to sell wood. 23, Hawthorne-st.,
and Cambridge Street West.

D. a little GIRL, about 12, for which
we are the sole procurer. B. S., Herald
office.

D. young GIRL, most in home work, and
several. Mrs. Brownlee, 235, Elizabeth-
st.

D. young General servant, three in family.
Albert street, Woolfthorpe, train terminus.

D. a respectable YOUTH, to drive a box

D. a young MAN, to make himself useful.
 D. 26, apply 34, George-st., n. Hunter-st.
 D. good smart General Servant, small family,
 1225, Mrs. Pouchet, Liverpool-st. Burwood.
 D. a good General SERVANT. Apply 18,
 Clarence-street.
 D. for the country, a Boy, for general fam-
 ily, Girl a General Servant. 117, Sasser-st.
 D. coasted after 124111, for a housework, trans-

1. Respectable Girl, about 14, is generally
2. Maudie Fernstrom, 17, of Lodge
3. new young girl, as General Bennett
4. lady, No. 18, Armstrong, ex. in. Food L
5. a married COA wife, for a leading fat
6. girl, in a week. Apply by letter to
7. name and address.
8. steady single Man, no GROOM. App

2. good COOK and LAUNDRRESS, two
Africs in the morning. Unmarried. Excellent
reference.

3. HOLEY and DRAYN, to cook both
day and night, about seven Kilwa Road,
via Watofa mission.

4. respectable person, General SERVANI,
Marshall, small family, suitable. Apply 1214
Rock Hill Nairobi.

C. A General SERVANT, for small family.
Mrs. Cowper, Margaret-street, near St. James's Park.

D. For the country, a MARRIED COUPLE
family, man to work in garden, milk, and housewife; woman to cook. Apply by letter, with references, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

E. Married Couple, for lady and post, and life coach and handmaids, upon house, gardens, and kept; also similar couple and doles in

Agency, 447, Hunter-street.	Street
10, a Married Couple are MESSENGERS and ACKERS for the Mutual Assurance Society of the Association, latter only, standing ages, various years, to be made to secretary, 272, George- street.	EMUT BUAPE KAIRO TUNGA
10, young GELIL, with good references, of SEIKAN, no washing, must have knowledge in English, Japanese, Hindustani, Crystal-street, Poot- loong.	AORAN
10, two respectable young Women, one a SEIKAN, the other is a HOUSE-MAID, and is	THE

P. married couple, wife Cook and Landwehr, garden, milk, growing, etc., for country, one child; a Marine Corps, wife Landwehr and Cook and Baker, etc., gent's family, from South as mentioned in No. 10, Suburbs; 1600 hotel, Simmons' loc. 122, Capt. General.

P. Female Cook, 21, also General Service, Washington, a Cook, 21, and Nurse, in Third Street, 1900.

Herman, 195, Kent street, Balmoral.
Harris, Harry, cook, assist wash, hotel, York
and Lavender, station, 51; Housemaid, 10,
station; Cook, 15a, hotel, town; a Cook, 230, at
Lavender, £30, same station, all road plan
Barnardo's Reg., 22, Castlereagh-street.
Waddy, assist in business, good salary. *Lester*
Hotel, Darling-street, Balmoral.

Subscription: \$2.125 per annum.
(No payment in advance.)
 The *Post Office* charge will be \$2.125 per annum.
 Advertisements under this line will be charged at 5¢
 per line per week.
 Advertisers in the country can remit payment by *Money*
Order or *Check*.
 Advertisers are classified as far as possible for specific
 services they oblige by indicating, in the first line
 of the particular heading the advertisement should con-
 tain, the classification, no responsibility is
 assumed for the results.

are, is exercised in regard to the due insertion of the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible, through accident or from other causes, for errors or omissions. The proprietors reserve to themselves the right of cancelling any advertisement, and of not inserting any that they may deem objectionable, even although payment may have been received and paid for in the business.

Advertisements, replies to advertisements, notices, and marriages, as each insertion.

BIRTHS and DEATHS and
 addressed with the name and address of the person
 or next of kin.
 ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be inserted unless certified by
 the Minister or Registrar.
 A fee is rendered necessary in consequence of the
 various notices having been sent for publication to
 the following respectable persons.
 and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and Son,
 (the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Market Streets).

W. BRIDLEY, October 9, 1904.